H1N1 and EMS



THE MEXICAN SWINE FLU WHICH COULD BECOME A PANDEMIC THIS YEAR

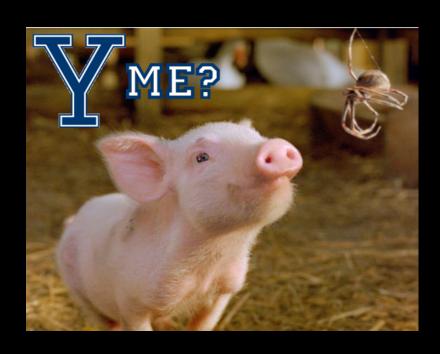
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H1N1... the origin of the pandemic...





H1N1 – Does it matter?

- Hasn't it petered out?
- Think of swine flu as a good drill
- Swine flu, seasonal flu, avian flu, SARS, bioterrorism...same playbook
- How can you help your organization be prepared?

1: Take care of your people



Your people are your organization

- Protect them first
- Keep them informed
- Frequent updates to the field
- Keep it simple
- Dispel the rumors and myths



Protecting your providers

- Vaccinations # 1 priority
- Work with public health
- Procure vaccines early



Vaccinations

- Dispel the myths
- Fact vs. fiction
- Make them available at the work sites
- If your paramedics can administer, may foster sense of autonomy and confidence



Personal Protective Equipment

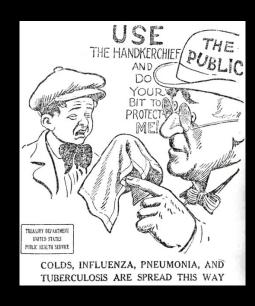
PPEs

- Proper masks (surgical vs. N95s)
- Disposable gowns
- Disinfectant
- N95s require fit-testing



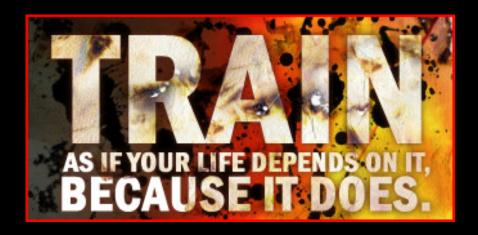
Training

- What is the bug?
- How is it transmitted?
- Incubation period
- Signs and symptoms
- Risk to co-workers (especially in fire-based EMS systems on 24 hour platoon schedules)
- Hand-washing
- Alcohol-based disinfectants
- Gloves



Training

- When is "the flu" not just the flu?
- How are most at risk?
- Very young, very old?
- Co-morbidities?
- Red flags to identify on scene



Dispatch

- Do you have a tiered dispatch system?
- If not, can you maintain your coverage in the event of a massive and sustained spike in call load?
- Do you have a "no-send" category?



Do we need to send?

- Can you safely identify the "at risk" patient over the phone?
- Implementation of a referral line
- 311 hotline for FAQs
- Location of health clinics, vaccination sites, signs and symptoms, when to see a doctor or go to the ER, and when to call 911 and when NOT to call 911
- Must have decreased levels of response as the situation worsens

Adoption of a "no send" category

- Pre-defined trigger points
- Must not be done in a vacuum
- Must include other stakeholders
- Fire Chief/CEO
- Mayor/council
- City attorney
- Add as many pallbearers as possible
- Define the risk
- Ultimately you will be held responsible

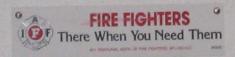


LAFD dispatch policy



THEY CALL, WE SEND, YOU GO!











Different bug, different rules

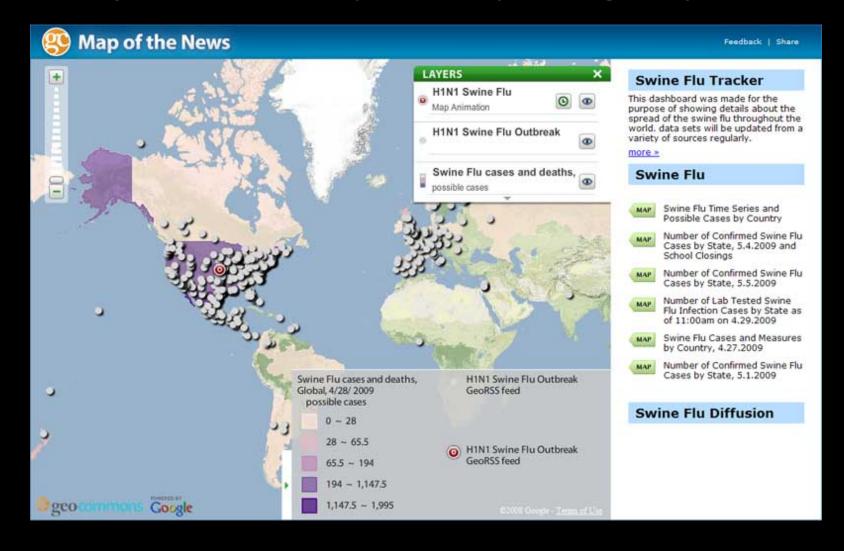
- Who is most "at risk"?
- Are there referral sites?
- Available transportation
- Think about the repercussions
- "5 year old girl rushed to ER by her parents died after 911 operator refused to send an ambulance"

Biosurveillance

- Software programs for biosurveillance
- Stay ahead of the curve
- Spike in calls for ILI provides you and the other stakeholders early warning to ramp up and implement your IAP
- Integrate with your CAD
- Dispatcher training



Stay informed
Subject matter expert for your agency



Incremental approach as the situation worsens



Change in *Treatment* Protocols

- Emphasis on PPEs
- Surgical mask as effective as N95
- Place on both the patient and the providers
- Don for any pt with ILI
- Minimize aerosolizing secretions
- Use of closed circuit/patient-activated nebulizer
- Use of alternative airways (King, Combi, LMA) instead of ETT

Change in *Transport* Policies

- Level 1 Routine transport policies
- Level 2 Evaluate and refer
 - Must define specific chief complaints
 - ALS vs. BLS evaluation
 - Age parameters
 - Co-morbidities
 - OLMC consultation (via base stations) is paramount
 - Provide specific aftercare instructions

Changing Transport Policies

- Level 3 Adoption of a "no-send" category
- Already existing "omega" protocols for nurse referrals
- Secondary interrogation of callers with RNs in dispatch center for low acuity non-emergency calls
- Referrals

What are the trigger points?

- Call load
- Resource availability
- ED diversion
- Ambulance availability
- Absenteeism



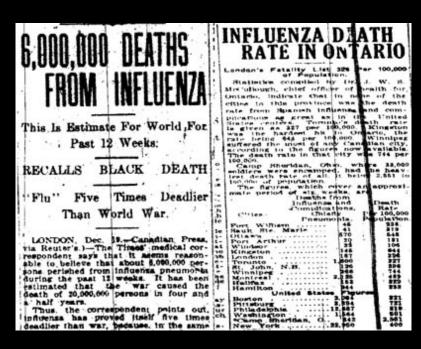
Absenteeism

Recall policy

Not just for mass casualty incidents but for

prolonged incidents

- Alternate staffing
- 1+1 ambulance staffing



Alternative destinations

Must work with hospitals and regulatory agencies



Early treatment

- Have a medical cache available for your providers
- Early treatment to minimize duration of symptoms
- Earlier return to duty



Partnership

- Multiple stakeholders
- EMS
- Hospitals
- Office/clinic-based providers
- Public health



Summary

- Thus far H1N1 has not severely impacted our health care system or EMS system
- Think of H1N1 as a good drill for the next bug
- Planning
- Response
- Recovery
- Are you ready???

Bearman Cartoons Porky The Swine N-n-nnow look fellas. Relax, I'm telling you, it's just a c-c-cold. BEARMAN

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